

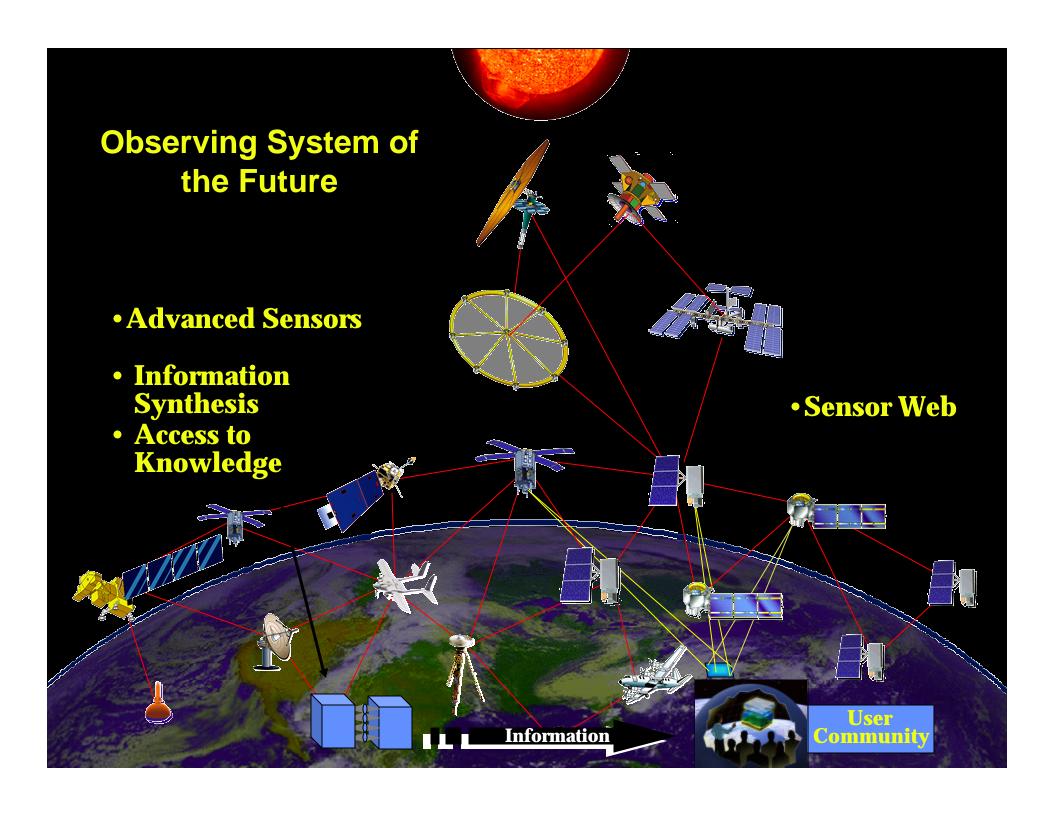
# Earth Remote Sensing Technologies in the Twenty-First Century

Jonathan Hartley
Earth Science Technology Office
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, MD 20771



#### Systems, Models, Sensorwebs

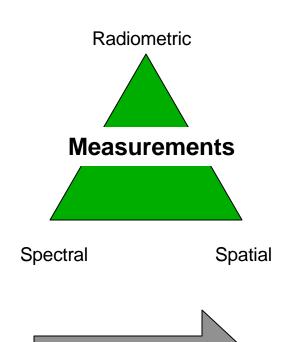
- The Earth is a complex system, or system of systems.
- An Earth System Model can bring many benefits through prediction of hazards to human life.
- This model will depend on improved observing systems.
- Ultimately, a sensorweb will be in place to provide more accurate and more frequent inputs to the Earth System Model.





#### **Remote Sensing Evolution**

- Continuous improvements in spatial, spectral, radiometric, and temporal characteristics of measurements will be needed.
- Examples include:
  - Improved spatial and temporal resolution for soil moisture measurements in LEO.
  - Improved temporal resolution by moving atmospheric chemistry measurements to GEO and L2.
  - Increased spectral bandwidth, resolution, and coverage for hyperspectral measurements of vegetation, ocean color, and minerals.







#### **New Technology Trends**

#### **THEMES**



- Miniaturization of electronics
- High-performance onboard computing
- Large, lightweight structures
- Increased power active sensing
- Compact optics
- Frequency flexibility

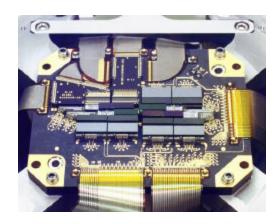
**NEW MATERIALS** 

# Earth Science Technology Office ESTO

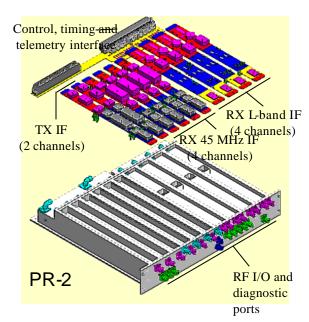


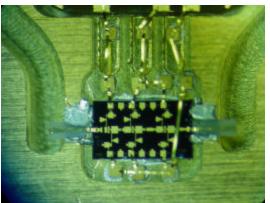
#### **Miniaturization of Electronics**

- Increased integration
- Reduced feature size
- 3-Dimensional packaging
- Integration with S/C structure
- Digital and RF circuits



**VLWIR PV Detectors** 



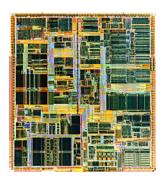


MMIC LNA

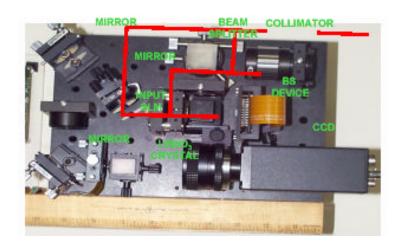


# **High-Performance Onboard Computing**

- Further astounding increases in processing speed
- Programmable logic and general purpose
- Eventually, radical new approaches: quantum and biological computing
- Much higher data storage densities
- Any software application possible on spacecraft



Radiation-Hardened High-Performance Processors

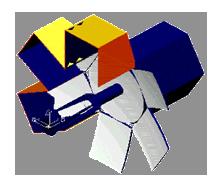


Holographic memory

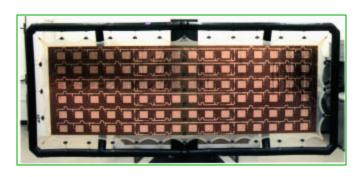


# Large, Lightweight Structures

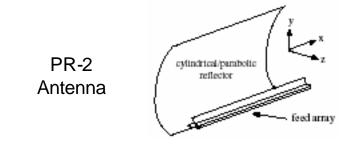
- RF deployable mesh, synthetic aperture, and membrane antennas
- Deployable mirrors and adaptive optics
- Inflatable components

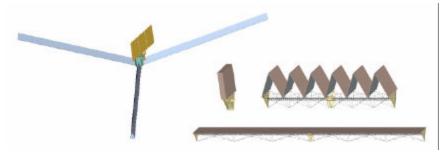


**Deployable Optics** 



**SAR Membrane Antenna** 



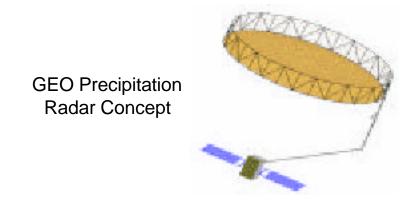


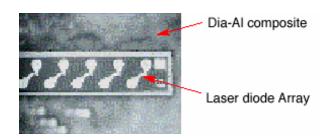
2-D Synthetic Aperture Radiometer



### **Increased Power Active Sensing**

- Increased power and efficiency for lasers and radars
- DIAL and tropospheric wind measurements from LEO
- Extension of active measurements to GEO







**Edge-Pumped Laser** 

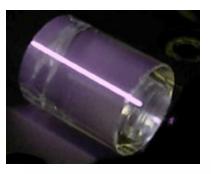


One micron Laser Head



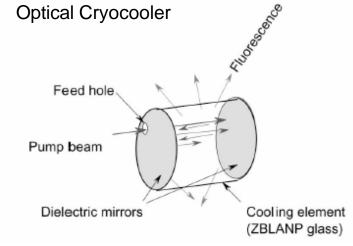
# **Compact Optics**

- Smaller sensors with multiple copies for greater coverage
- Innovative refractive and reflective optics
- Compact Fourier transform and grating spectrometers
- Efficient new coolers





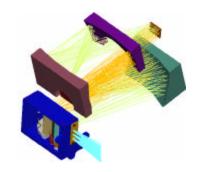
Compact Refractive IR Optics





### **Frequency Flexibility**

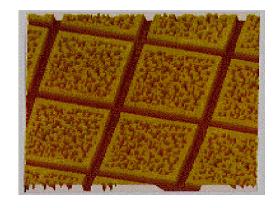
- Hyperspectral systems with on-board frequency selection, aggregation, and combination
- Tunable lasers for multiple observations with the same instrument
- Increased measurement accuracy and flexibility



High-Performance Spectroscopy



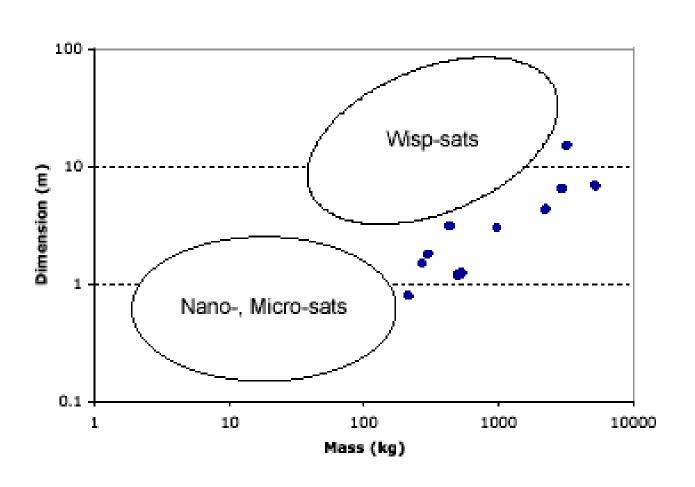
Hyperspectral Land Imaging



QWIP Pixels



# **Future Sensor Spacecraft**



Plotted points represent mass and largest nonsolar array dimension of recent Earth remote sensing spacecraft including, ACRIMSAT, Terra, Aqua, SOURCE, TOMS-EP, ICESat, Landsat 7, GRACE, Jason-1, EO-1, and RADARSAT.



#### **A Bright Future**

- There are many exciting challenges ahead in sensor development for Earth remote sensing.
- However, the trade space is enormous and funds are limited.
- Broad investments by the international community will enable rapid progress and support the continuing evolution of the Earth System Model.

